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10/784,700	02/23/2004	Tsuneki Takahashi	1990.69815	1323

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EXAMINER

OKORONKWO, CHINWENDU C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2136

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10/02/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/784,700	Applicant(s) TAKAHASHI, TSUNEKI	
	Examiner CHINWENDU C. OKORONKWO	Art Unit 2136	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 September 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>20080915</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. In response to communications filed on 09/09/2008, the Examiner acknowledges the amendments made to the claims and have both considered and applied them to the claims.

Response to Remarks/Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejection of claims 1-15 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

2.1 In response to Applicant argument that the Sako reference does not teach or suggest a magnetic disk apparatus that includes a cipher key change unit which changes the cipher key used for decoding the data stored in the record medium, in addition to the previous citation the Examiner respectfully disagrees, citing Figure 1 and paragraph 0028 – "cipher key data is ... data based on serial number etc. of the recording medium 16 on which to record the contents data." The recording medium is equated to the claimed "magnetic disk apparatus" and cipher key data is equated to the claimed "cipher key."

2.2 In response to Applicant argument that the Sako reference does not teach or suggest a cipher key change step of changing the cipher key that corresponds to stored data and that is used in the encoding/recording step, in addition to the previous citation the Examiner respectfully disagrees, citing Figure 1 and paragraph 0028 which recites,

“when the second switching circuit 28 is off and then first switching circuit 27 is on, the encryption circuit 15 is supplied with compressed contents data deciphered by the deciphering circuit 12. The encryption circuit 15 encrypts compressed data, supplied thereto with cipher key data distinct from the cipher key data of the contents data supplied.” The Examiner understands the disclosed encryption circuit using “cipher key data distinct” or different “from the cipher key data of the contents data” to encrypt compressed data due to the switching circuit setting reads upon the claimed and argued “cipher key change step of changing the cipher key that corresponds to stored data and that is used in the encoding/recording step.”

2.3 In response to Applicant argument that the Sako reference does not teach or suggest a cipher key change unit that “cancels said cipher key stored in said cipher key memory unit and changes the data encoded and stored in the record medium into another key which cannot be decoded” (of claims 12 and 14), the Examiner respectfully disagrees, citing (in addition to the previous citations) paragraph 0026 which recites, “the detection circuit 26 outputs the copyright management data to the recording controlling circuit 23, while controlling the switching of the first and second switching circuits 27, 28 based on the copyright management data.” The Examiner understands the data outputted by the detection circuit 26 to the recording controlling circuit 23, which results in controlling or effecting a change or maintenance to the setting(s) of switching circuits 27 and 28, which as presented in paragraph 2.2 is a circuit responsible for determining if the cipher key data will be changed or not. Therefore, it is

understood by the Examiner that the copyright management data output by the detection circuit 26 will function as a command for the switching circuits 27 and 28 which can subsequently change the cipher key data, as this data will either "permit recording of the contents data, the detection circuit 26 changes over the state of one of the first and second switching circuits 27, 28 to an on-state to permit the recording of the contents data on the recording medium 16 ... [or] conversely when the copyright management data, generated from the extracted watermark signals inhibit[s] recording of the contents data, the detection circuit 26 changes over the states of both the first and second switching circuits 27, 28 to an off-state to inhibit the recording of the contents data on the recording medium 16 (0026)."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The claim recites a "program operable to cause a computer incorporated in a magnetic disk apparatus to execute," however the claimed program does not define any structural and functional interrelationship between the computer program and other claimed element(s) of a computer, which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized. Such descriptive material does not exhibit any functional interrelationship with the way in which computing processes are performed and is not described as being

recorded onto some computer-readable medium, thus it does not constitute statutory matter.

Correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claims recite a "program operable to cause a computer incorporated in a magnetic disk apparatus to execute." It appears that the computer is incorporated in a disk apparatus as claimed.

Correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sako et al. (US Patent Application Publication No. 20040131183 A1).

Regarding claim 1, Sako et al., provides an obvious type disclosure of a magnetic disk apparatus comprising:

- a cipher key memory unit which stores a single cipher key used for encoding and decoding data (Figure 1, 0023, 0028 and 0031 – “deciphering circuit 12 is supplied with encrypted encoded contents data transmitted to the input terminal 11 from another device, or which is read out from a recording medium, such as an optical disc. The deciphering circuit 12 has stored in an internal memory, not shown, compressed encrypted contents data for deciphering the contents data and, when the compressed encrypted contents data are supplied from the input terminal 11, decipheres the contents data, using cipher key data stored in a memory. The deciphering circuit 12 outputs the decoded compressed data to the decompression circuit 13 and to the first selector 21,” “encryption circuit 15 is supplied with compressed contents data deciphered by the deciphering circuit 12. The encryption circuit 15 encrypts compressed data, supplied thereto with cipher key data distinct from the cipher key data of the contents data supplied” and “encryption circuit 18 receives contents data compressed by the

compression circuit 17. The encryption circuit 18 has stored cipher key data in an internal memory, not shown, and encrypts the input contents data using the cipher key data read out from this memory.”);

- a cipher encode unit which encodes data input via an interface from an upper apparatus using the cipher key stored in said cipher key memory unit, the cipher encode unit recording the encoded data onto a record medium (0007-0011 and 0023-0028);
- a cipher decode unit which decodes the encoded data read out from the record medium using the cipher key stored in said cipher key memory unit, the cipher decode unit outputting the decoded data via the interface to the upper apparatus (0007-0011 and 0023-0028); and
- a cipher key change unit which cancels said cipher key stored in said cipher key memory unit and changes the data encoded and stored in the record medium into another key which cannot be decoded (0007-0011 and 0023-0028).

Although Sako et al. does not explicitly disclose both the cipher keys used for encryption and decryption, it would have been obvious to modify the disclosed watermark signals into cipher keys used for encryption. Sako et al. provides motivation for this disclosure in the

recitation, "The present invention provides a data recording device comprising a deciphering processing unit for deciphering and/or decompressing input encrypted and/or compressed data by way of deciphering processing, a detection unit for detecting whether or not watermark signals are included in output data of the deciphering processing, a data processing unit supplied at least with data from the deciphering processing for applying signal processing for recording to the supplied data, a recording unit for recording output data from the processing unit on a recording medium, and a controller for controlling the operation of the data processing unit when the detection unit detects that the watermark signals are included, based on the so detected watermark signals (0010)." Besides that the Sako et al. provides disclosure in Figure 1 of both an encryption circuit and deciphering circuit, which one of ordinary skill in the art could understand to handle encryption/enciphering and decryption/deciphering operations using the provided keys.

Regarding claim 2, Sako et al., discloses the magnetic disk apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the cipher key memory unit stores a predefined cipher key written a stage of manufacturing the apparatus (0021-0024).

Regarding claim 3, Sako et al., discloses the magnetic disk apparatus according

to claim 1, wherein the cipher key memory unit is a nonvolatile memory (0034).

Although Sako et al. does not explicitly disclose “nonvolatile memory,” it would have been obvious to modify the disclosed recording medium memory – recording medium meaning a hard disc, an optical disc of the overwrite or write once type, a magneto-optical disc, magnetic disc, magnetic tape or IC card – into the “nonvolatile memory.” In fact Examiner submits that the disclosed memory types are by definition nonvolatile memory. Sako et al. provides motivation for this disclosure in the recitation, “When the second switching circuit 28 is off and the first switching circuit 27 is on, the encryption circuit 15 is supplied with compressed contents data deciphered by the deciphering circuit 12. The encryption circuit 15 encrypts compressed data, supplied thereto with cipher key data distinct from the cipher key data of the contents data supplied to e.g. the input terminal 11. The cipher key data is e.g. data based on a serial number etc. of the recording medium 16 on which to record the contents data. The encryption circuit 15 uses cipher key data distinct from the cipher key data used for the contents data supplied to the input terminal 11, or uses a distinct cipher system, to improve the safety of the contents data. The encryption circuit 15 outputs the encrypted contents data via second selector 22 to the recording processing circuit 19 (0028).”

Regarding claim 4, Sako et al., discloses the magnetic disk apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the cipher key memory unit is a medium area other than a user recording area of the record medium (0023, 0028 and 0031-0034).

Regarding claim 5, Sako et al., discloses the magnetic disk apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the cipher key change unit changes the cipher key stored in the cipher key memory unit in response to a command for discarding all of the data residing in a user recording area on the record medium (0027-0028).

Regarding claim 6, Sako et al., discloses the magnetic disk apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the cipher key change unit changes the cipher key in the cipher key memory unit in response to a special command other than a command system for the upper apparatus (0027-0028).

Regarding claim 7, Sako et al., discloses the magnetic disk apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the cipher key change unit changes the cipher key in the cipher key memory unit in response to a special command from a cipher key change application installed in the upper apparatus (0050-0052).

Regarding claim 8, Sako et al., discloses the magnetic disk apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the cipher key change unit changes the cipher key in the

cipher key memory unit in response to a special command from a cipher key change application installed by the upper apparatus via a network (0050-0052).

Regarding claim 9, Sako et al., discloses the magnetic disk apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the cipher key change unit changes the cipher key in the cipher key memory unit by recognizing a physical event manipulation in the apparatus (0050-0052).

Regarding claim 10, Sako et al., discloses the magnetic disk apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the cipher key change unit changes the cipher key by generating a new cipher key through a process of shuffling of the cipher key stored in the cipher key memory unit (0050-0052).

Regarding claim 11, Sako et al., discloses the magnetic disk apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the cipher key change unit changes a cipher key stored in the cipher key memory unit into another cipher key added to a cipher key change command from the upper apparatus (0050-0052).

Regarding claim 12, Sako et al., discloses a cipher processing method for a magnetic disk apparatus, comprising: a cipher key memory step of storing in a stored in said cipher key memory unit, cipher key memory unit a single cipher key used for encoding and decoding data; an encoding/recording step of

converting data input via an interface from an upper apparatus into encoded data using the cipher key, and storing the encoded data onto a record medium; a decoding/readout step of decoding the encoded data read out from the record medium using the cipher key stored in the memory unit, and outputting the decoded data via the interface to the upper apparatus; and a cipher key change step of canceling said cipher key stored in said cipher key memory unit and changing the data encoded and stored in a record medium into another cipher key which cannot be decoded (Rejected under the same rationale as claim 1).

Regarding claim 13, Sako et al., discloses the cipher processing method for a magnetic disk apparatus according to claim 12, wherein the cipher key change step includes changing the cipher key stored in the cipher key memory unit in response to a command for discarding all of the data residing in a user recording area of the record medium is discarded collectively (Rejected under the same rationale as claim 2).

Regarding claim 14, Sako et al., discloses a program operable to cause a computer incorporated in a magnetic disk apparatus to execute: a cipher key memory step of storing in a cipher key memory unit a single cipher key used for encoding and decoding data; an encoding/recording step of converting data input via an interface from an upper apparatus into encoded data using the cipher key stored in said cipher key memory unit, and storing the encoded data onto a

record medium; a decoding/readout step of decoding the encoded data read out from the record medium using the cipher key, and outputting the decoded data via the interface to the upper apparatus; and a cipher key change step of canceling said cipher key stored in said cipher key memory unit and changing the data encoded and stored in a second medium into another cipher key which cannot be decoded (Rejected under the same rationale as claims 3 and 4).

Regarding claim 15, Sako et al., discloses the program according to claim 14, wherein the cipher key change step includes changing the cipher key stored in the cipher key memory unit in response to a command for discarding all of the data residing in a user recording area of the record medium (Rejected under the same rationale as claims 5-10).

Conclusion

6. Examiner's Note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims below for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested that the applicant, in preparing the responses, fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHINWENDU C. OKORONKWO whose telephone number is (571)272-2662. The examiner can normally be reached on MWF 2:30 - 6:00, TR 9:00-3:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nasser Moazzami can be reached on (571) 272 4195. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C. C. O./

Examiner, Art Unit 2136

September 29, 2008

/Carl Colin/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2136

September 29, 2008